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Background

The Model of Person Centered Care (PCCM) has attracted increasing interest in geriatric and gerontology centers, however, the contributions about its impact are scarce in our context. The objective of the PCCM is to improve the quality of life of the person by addressing his rights and needs. Matia Gerontological Institute has carried out several studies on the efficacy and effectiveness of the Matia Fundazioa PCCM implementation at their residential care settings. The project Etxean Ondo¹ is a project funded by the Basque Government to implement PCCM in their residences and day care centers. The present study is a specific work framed within a larger project of healthcare model change.

Objectives

The present work aims to show the impact in the frequency of registered events that PCCM interventions in the «Etxean Ondo» Project had, focusing in 4 residents wellbeing indicators: pain, falls, agitation and aggressiveness.

Participants and methods

4 Samples of participants composed of control (CG) and experimental (EG) groups were selected from the total 161 sample participants from 4 . Each sample was selected in relation with the analysis variable: pain, falls, agitation and aggressiveness events frequency as registered by the center professionals. Inclusion criteria were: having at least 1 event in the variable of analysis, and having participated during the whole project. Once controlled the outliers (n=6), the final sample of this study was 98 participants.

The events were registered by the center professionals following the standard procedures during 18 months. The qualitative events were transcribed into quantitative data sheet for data analysis.

Output variables were measured by frequency and described by Mean, SD and Range. Non parametric tests were carried out when the sample size made it possible.

Conclusions

The results point to a slight improvement in pain, falls and aggressiveness within the PCCM Pilot Unit in relation with the traditional care model. However more study is needed to establish the benefits of the PCCM.



Sociodemographic data

	GC				GE			
	Sex		Age		Sex		Age	
	Women	Men	X (SD)	Range	Women	Men	X (SD)	Range
PAIN	9	3	82,91 (11,13)	64-99	3	11	82,14 (7,45)	65-93
FALLS	9	4	80 (11,71)	61-94	12	7	78,73 (8,37)	62-93
AGITATION	4	3	82,43 (9,8)	68-94	9	2	81 (9,26)	62-93
AGGRESSIVENESS	8	4	81,92 (10,31)	64-94	5	5	82,7(6,18)	73-93

Table 1. Sociodemographic data

Results

The EG decreased their frequency of pain while the CG increased. Regarding falls, both groups decreased but the EG did in higher rate. Both groups decreased their frequency in agitation, the CG in higher rate, and both groups increased their aggressiveness, but the CG in higher rate. No significant changes were found within each group or intergroup analyses.

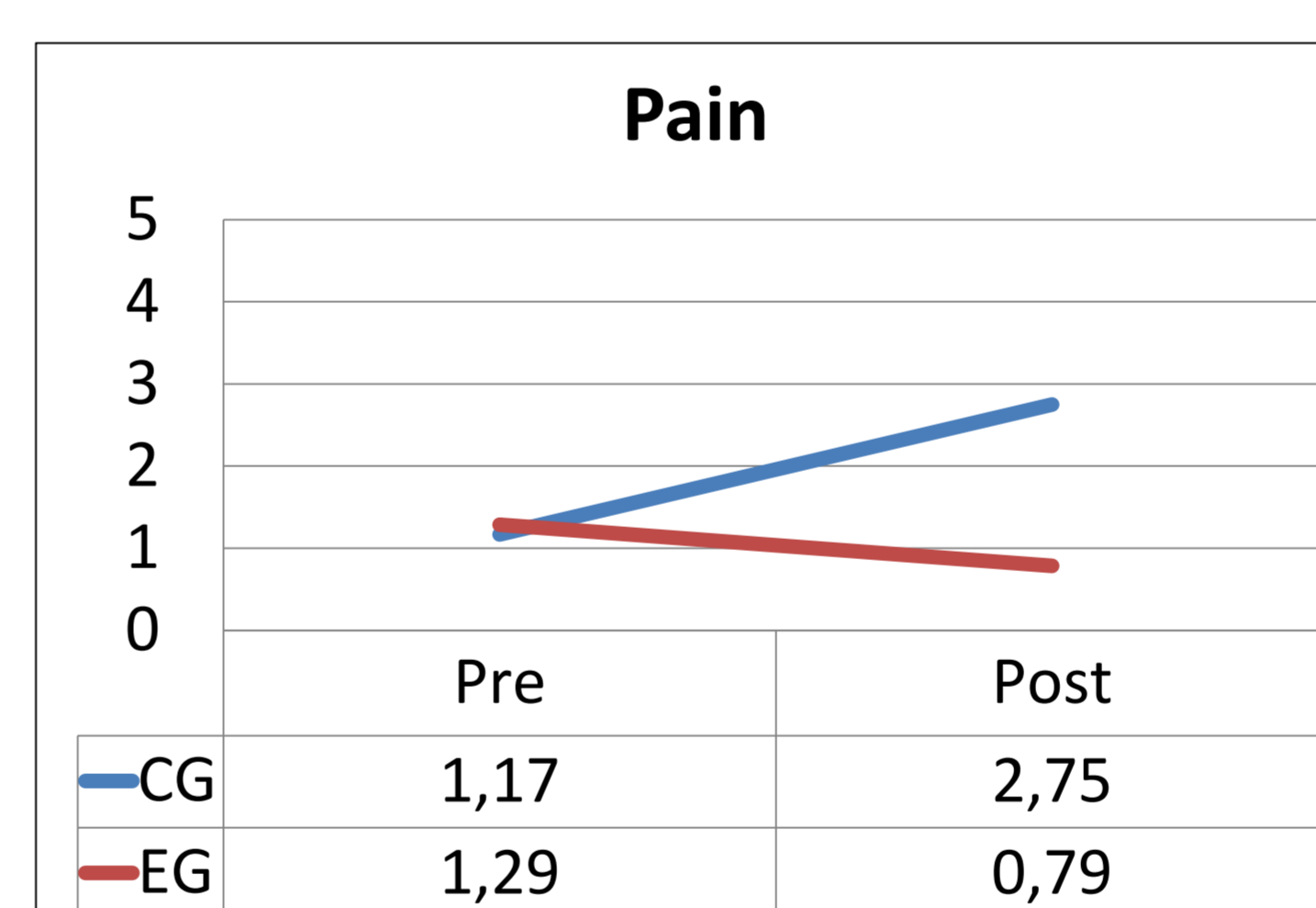


Figure 1. Pain events average frequency

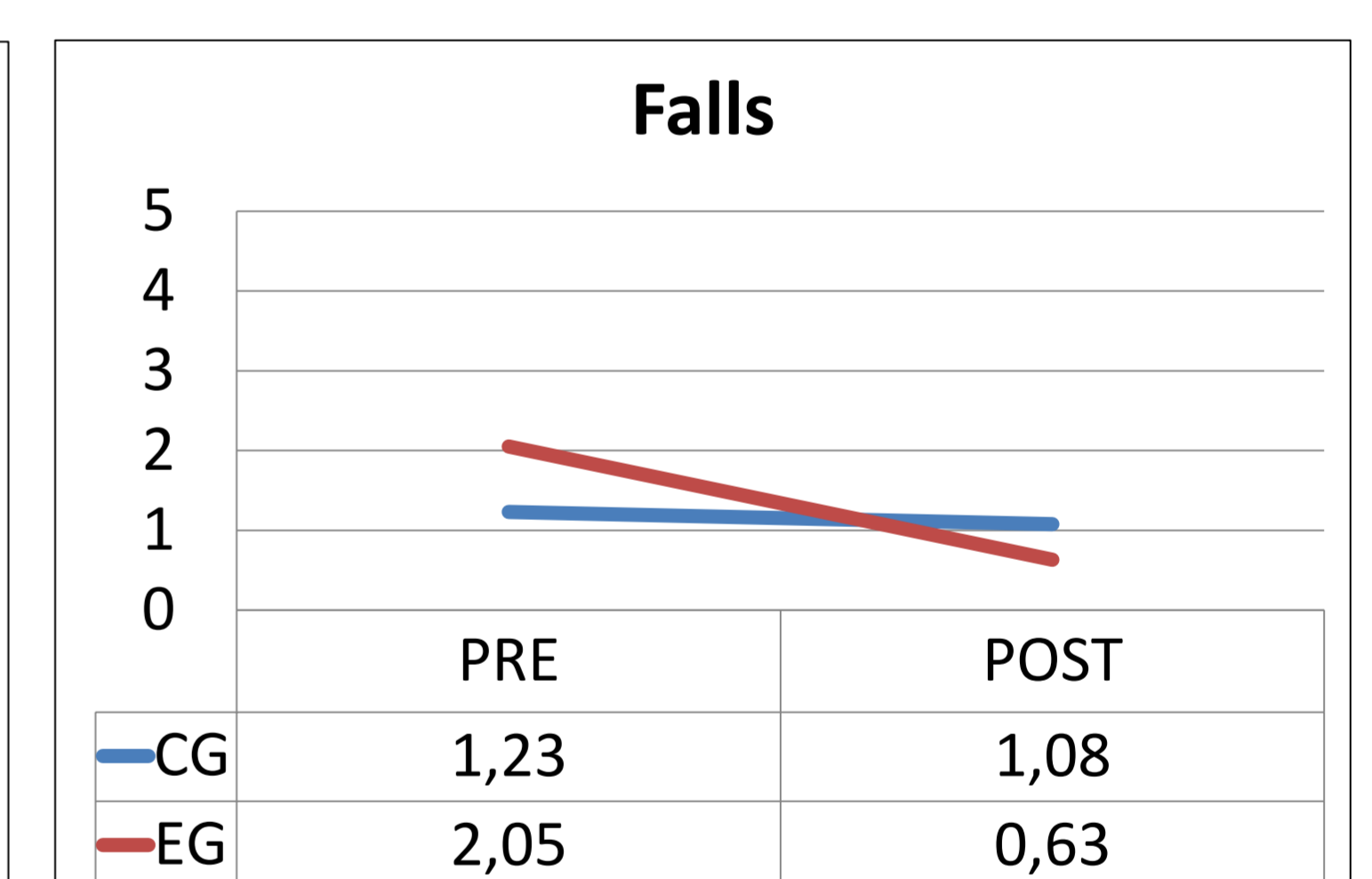


Figure 2. Falls events average frequency

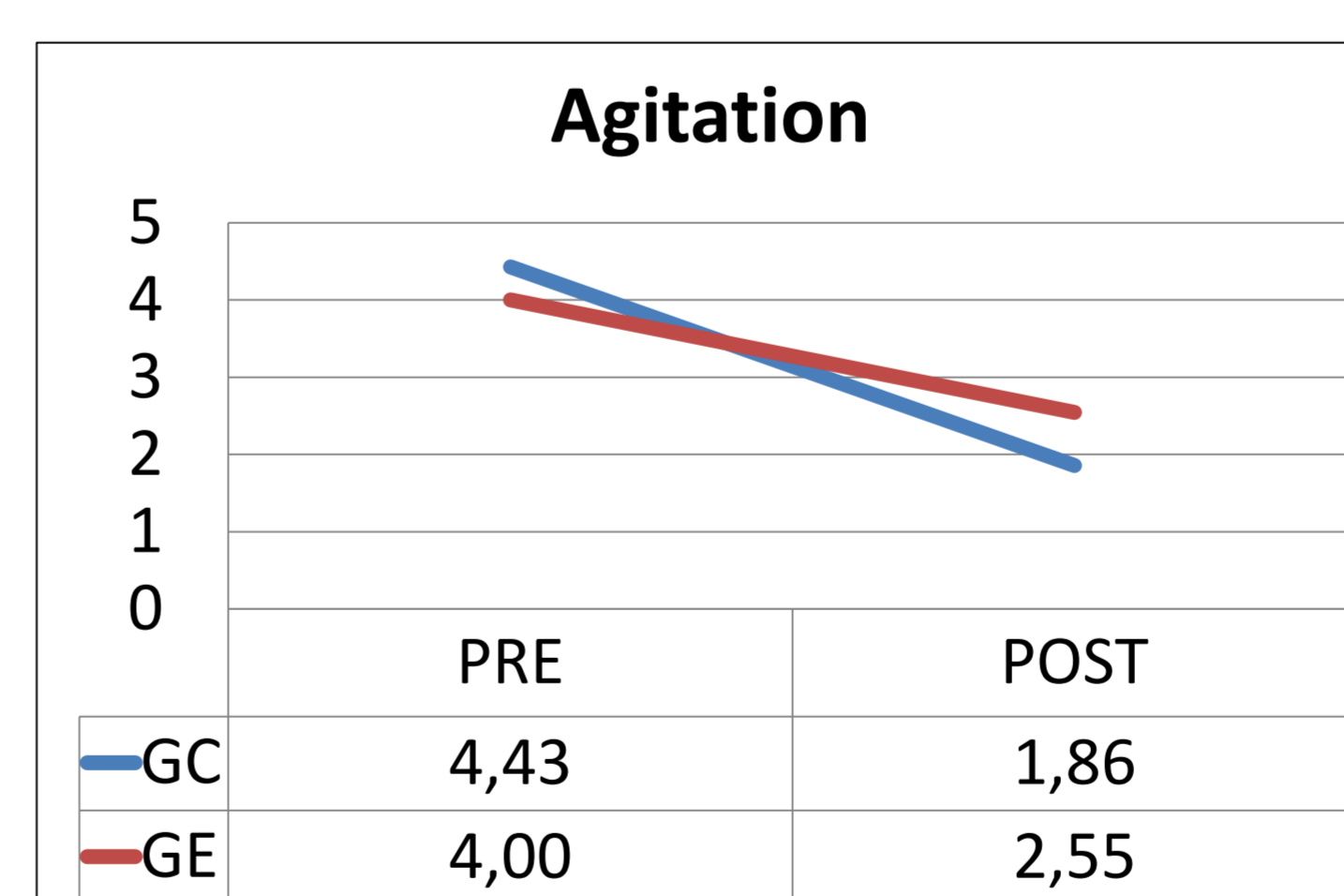


Figure 3. Agitation events average frequency

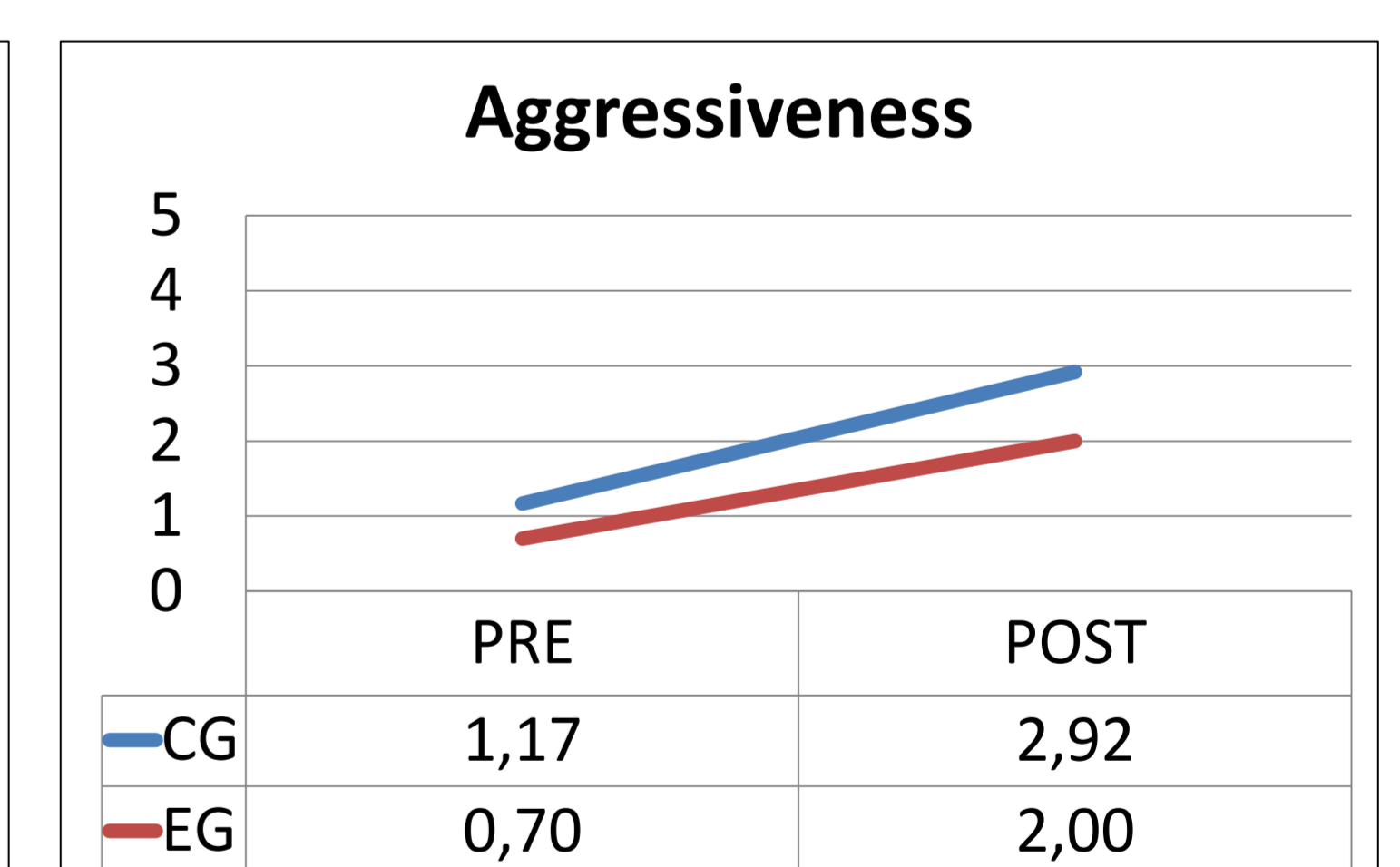


Figure 4. Aggressiveness events average frequency

References

- Díaz-Veiga, P., Sancho, M., García-Soler, Á., Rivas, E., Abad E., Suárez N., Mondragón G., Buiza, C., Orbegozo, A., Yanguas, J. (2014) *Effects from the Person Centered-Care Model on quality of life of cognitive impaired persons from gerontological centers.* Revista Española de Geriatria y Gerontología 49(6):266-271.